

Aim! To implement a pre-trained CNN model as a feature extractor using transfer learning -g models

Objective:

- to understand transfer learning and feature extraction
- to reuse features learning from ImageNet for a new task
- to reduce training time and improve accuracy

Algorithm:

- 1, load the dataset (eg: cats vs dogs)
- 2, load pre trained model
- 3, freeze convolutional base layer
- 4, Add new custom dense layer for classification
- 5, compile and train on small dataset
- 6, evaluate accuracy.

pseudo code:

load vgg16(weights = 'imagenet', include_top = false)

Freeze all layers.

Add Flatten() → dense(128, relu) →

dense(num - classes, softmax)

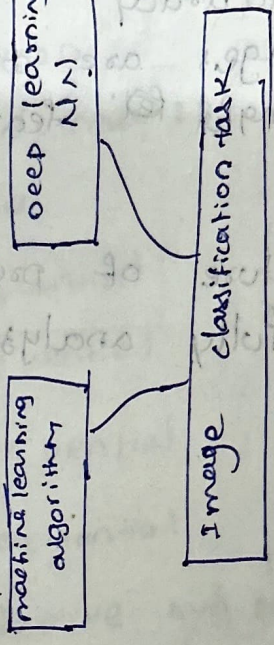
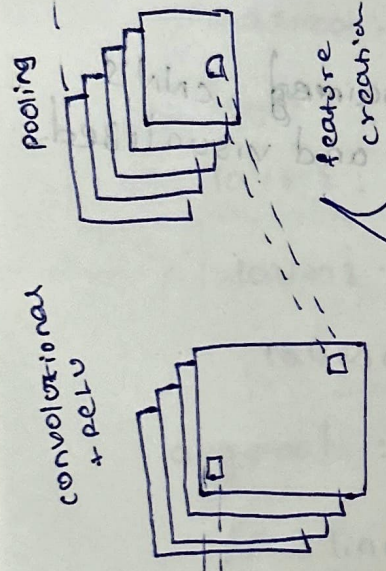
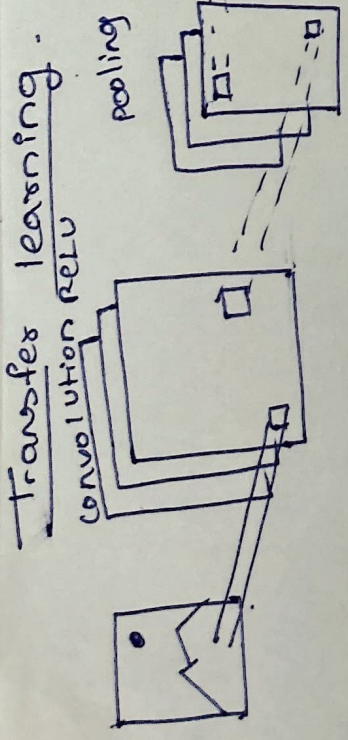
model = pretrained - base + New - head

compile (optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'categorical - cross entropy')

Train on new dataset

Evaluate performance.

Transfer learning



Observation:
The pre-trained model has convolutional layer, pooling and fully connected layers. The pre-trained model has been trained on a large dataset and has learned to extract features from images. These features are used for image classification tasks.

observation:

- the pre trained ResNet is achieved good accuracy even with few epochs.
- training loss ~~decreased~~ steadily, confirming effective feature use.
- test accuracy remained stable, showing generalization. from pre-learned features
- model performed well even with small dataset

Result: the pre trained CNN successfully extracted useful features and provided high classification accuracy on a new dataset

Output:

Epoch (1/5), loss: 0.8481

Epoch (2/5), loss: 0.6266

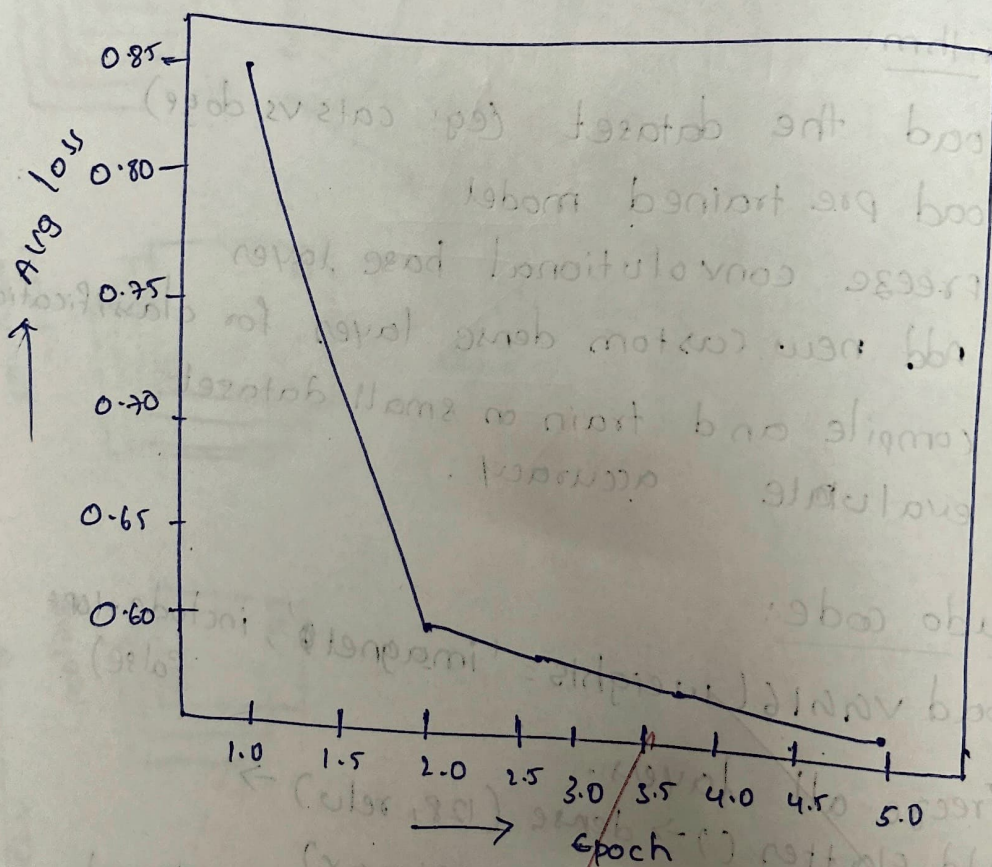
Epoch (3/5), loss: 0.5937

Epoch (4/5), loss: 0.5797

Epoch (5/5), loss: 0.5699

Training complete using pre-trained resnet
feature extraction

Training loss curve - transfer with



```

import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = tf.keras.datasets.cifar10.load_data()

x_train, y_train = x_train[:10000], y_train[:10000]
x_test, y_test = x_test[:2000], y_test[:2000]
x_train = x_train.astype("float32") / 255.0
x_test = x_test.astype("float32") / 255.0

base_model = tf.keras.applications.MobileNetV2(
    input_shape=(64, 64, 3),
    include_top=False,
    weights='imagenet'
)
base_model.trainable = False # freeze layers
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    layers.Resizing(64, 64),
    base_model,
    layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
    layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])

model.compile(
    optimizer='adam',
    loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
    metrics=['accuracy']
)

history = model.fit(
    x_train, y_train,
    validation_data=(x_test, y_test),
    epochs=2,
    batch_size=64,
    verbose=1
)

loss, acc = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print(f"\n✅ Test Accuracy: {acc:.4f}")
plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Acc')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Val Acc')
plt.title('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Val Loss')
plt.title('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

```
/tmp/ipython-input-1693943737.py:18: UserWarning: `input_shape` is undefined or non-square, or `rows` is not in [96, 128, 160, 192, 224]. Weights for input shape (224, 224) will be loaded as the default.
  base_model = tf.keras.applications.MobileNetV2(
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/mobilenet_v2/mobilenet_v2_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_1.0_224_no_top.h5
9406464/9406464 0s 0us/step
Epoch 1/2
157/157 43s 239ms/step - accuracy: 0.3827 - loss: 1.8126 - val_accuracy: 0.6035 - val_loss: 1.1824
Epoch 2/2
157/157 40s 257ms/step - accuracy: 0.6609 - loss: 1.0089 - val_accuracy: 0.6180 - val_loss: 1.1267
Test Accuracy: 0.6180
```

